CHAMPAGNE.

From London Society. Notwithstanding its celebrity, champagns is the youngest as well as the liveliest of wines. As you journey from Strasbourg to Paris you pass within a mile of Rheims the little village of Hautvillers, standing above the vine-clad banks of the Marne. Here there is an aucient monastery, in which lived a joyous monk, Dom Perignon by name, who, a hundred and fifty years ago, gave the world the invention of champague. On account of his many virtues, in which an accurate taste and a clear head were conspicuous, he took charge of the broad sunny vinederks of the abbey, and had the control of the cellars of the establishment. Even as a blind old man his taste distinguished between different kinds of grapes, and, according to an old chronicle, he would give wise instructions concerning them, saying "that the wine of one grape must be married to the wine of another." His powerful mind also conceived the happy idea that the insertion of a cork in a bottle might more effectually answer the surposes which had hitherto been attained by the primitive stopper of a bunea of flax soaked in oil. He had already raised the victors renown of his monastery to a great height wnon by a lucky chance he hit upon the invention of the effervescing wine known as champagns. The jovial monks kept the secret as long as

they could, but at length it transpired, and

the new wise in due course adorned the sup-

pers of the Regent and of Louis Quinze.

The first person who took the effervesoing wine of champague out of the cellars of the abbey of Hautvillers was M. Clicquot. (It ought, however, to be said that Mumm's firm is the oldest of all.) M. Clicquot, and still more his indefatigable wife, the Veuve Clicquot and their subsequent famous partners Werle and De Sachs, infinitely extended the trade. "I knew Madame Clicquot," writes Mr. Tomes,
"a dwarfish withered old woman of eightynine years, whose whole soul was in business, scanning over each day to ber last the ledger of the commercial branch which she had given her name. She died in 1866." Her daughter married the Comte de Chevigné, her grandaughter married the Count de Mortemarte. Her cipher is C. M., which some interpret as Chevigne-Mortemarte and others as Champague Meusseux. The great triumph of their wine was obtained at the invasion of the Allies in 1815. The Russian soldiers were floored by the mimic artillery of the bottles, and returned to their own country to spread abroad the glories of this wine. The Clicquot wine, which never varies, is expressly manufactured for the Russian market, and is sweet and strong. It is not fitted for the English palate, that prefers a dry wine. Most and Chandon, at Epernay, are the most popular producers of low-priced wine.

Champagne is essentially an artificial, and is frequently a sophisticated, wine. The champagne trade has of late years chiefly fallen into the hands of Germans. It is not possible to have a champagne that is not made by a mixture of different wines. This is the marriage of wines, or cuvée, which Dom Perignon discovered. The white grape, which grows so largely at Avize, gives the light color so indispensable to champague, the grapes generally being red or black. It must therefore be recollected that a fine bottle of champagne is a work of art. We do not wish to underrate Nature's wines; on the contrary, so far from sneering, as is commonly done, at the low-priced wines of the grocers, there is no doubt but the wines, generally, are pure, wholesome, natural wines. It is a cheering fact to know that these wines are gaining ground, and in the hot weather this summer iced claret and water was a favorite drink with the cabmen. At the same time we ought to be just to the wines that have been educated into their present high state of per-The care and ponding expense in the case of sparkling wines is extraordinary. What the uncritical public chiefly want is effervescence, and the only limit to this is the strength of the

bottles. With champagne, above all wines, you must not put new wine into old bottles, as these bottles burst. It is only very gradually that manufacturers of champagne have been able to bring their enormous losses from breakage into a decent average, which has been mainly effected by lessening the amount of sugar used. It used to be quite a common thing that more bottles should be lost than sold. There is a man at Eperney who cooks nearly everything consumed in his house in champague. There are little marble gutters all over his cellar which draw off the contents of the exploded bottles, and meat and vegetables boiled in champagne are not bad. Now the public are beginning to understand that so much effervescence is a mistake, and to dislike a loudly-explosive cork. Lord Macaulay comewhere likens the flat writings of some author to champagne which he had unwarily allowed to stand at his elbow. Now this shows that Lord Macaulay either drank bad champagne or was at least no judge of it. A really good wine would retain its sparkle and its goodness for many hours. It is not a bad plan to get rid of the foam and ice, which greatly disguise the wine, the ice serving to neutralize the excessive sweetness. Indeed, this reaction has gone too far, and there is now a pestilential doctrine to the effect that we ought to decant champagne and place it before a fire in order to obtain its true flavor. This doctrine, however, will never find much acceptance, as it obliterates the cheerfulness that always belongs to this wine. Champague has late'y been severely attacked by Mr. Denman in his strictures on Mr. Beckwith's report on the wines at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Denman's is an amusing and well-written little book, and the wines of the Greek Archipelago are, we know, very meritorious wines, more natural and pure than the champagne wines; but we do not think that he will find it at all easy to overthrow the champagne wines, that he will find much sympathy, especially among ladies, on the subject. How insufferably heavy would our heavy insular dinner-parties be were it not for the help of champagne! Conversation has been dull, or perhaps only spasmodically lively, and perhaps host and hostess are uncomfortable on some little points. But the magic word "champagne" is whispered, and then conversation warms and glitters; and people who were positively depressed begin to be positively witty. The production of champagne is its critical point which determines the character of the dinner, and a dinner without champagne is a body without a soul. Even more important than the social is the medical effect. Mr. Druitt, in his "Notes on Wines," bears evidence to this effect, but it is a truism with every medical practitioner. They now constantly exhibit champagne in preference to ordinary spirits. There is a very numerous class of stomach cases in which it is found that champagne is really the only liquid nourishment which is of any service. It is a great mistake to suppose that every medicine must of necessity be nasty. A great deal of reform, on which we may speak further, is wanted in this direction, and it could not be inaugurated more popularly than

by a liberal "exhibition" of champagne.

11

The uses of champague,

roborant, are so excellent,

becomes an interesting subject for economic discussion, whether it can be so far cheapened as to become generally available in cases where this kind of stimulant is needed, and also as a wine of ordinary consumption at our tables. We have before expressed a strong general opinion of the superiority of light wines over heavy wines, which we regret to see is by no means generally shared, as yet, by the middle classes in this country. But the people who mistakenly prefer sherry to claret would still, we think, prefer champagne to sherry. The practical question is whether we may not obtain a champague 23 cheap as sherry. Now, undoubtedly, many cheap champagnes are obtainable, and, so far as fiz and foam and carbonic sold gas are concerned, these wines can hardly be distinguished by the uninitiated from those magnificent wines for which magnificent prices must be paid. A certain degree of suspiciou belongs to these cheap wines, which is not unnatural when we consider the enormous amount of fictitious and adulterated wines which are in the market. Some time ago there was a trial at law which related to a way of manafacturing champagne in this country, much the same as soda water is made, but the process proved unsatisfactory, and brought its ingenious inventor into much deserved trouble. It is very prohable that similar processes are in a prosperous state of activity in the metropolis. Still, there is no doubt that ellervescing wines may be made in the champagne country and be imported so as to be sold at very low prices, and these cheap champagnes may make a pleasant enough lunch beverage, in one point of view to be greatly preferred to sherry, especially when the sherry comes from Hamburg. The public gain an advantage when they deal with those houses who have established stores of their own in France, where they can command good vineyards or purchase crops direct from the growers, storing their own wines until ready for shipment. Thus cheap champague can be procured at twenty-four or thirty shillings a dozen in some places, which are sold at other

places for thirty or forty.

There is, however, one kind of cheap chanpague which is very little known in England. This is known in the champagne country as the "Tisane de Champagne." France is the land of tisanes, and their greater use in this country is much to be defired. It is calculated that one-half of the cared diseases in France are cured by the use of tisanes. Formerly the tisane article was well understood in England, but the good old fashion has fallen off, though it is pursued still with the utmost popularity in France. The author of an admirable work called "Wholesome Fare; or, the Cook and the Doctor," thus speaks of the French tisanes: "Tisanes are most largely employed in France. Without consulting the doctor, and by a kind of instinct, people have recourse to them at the slightest indisposition. Often they form the only treatment. Professional men prescribe them always. The benefit derived from tisanes, whose use is the result of the sick man's longing, is fully proved by experience. They comprise the whole pharmacentical machinery necessary." There is a tisane, of course very different from all the ordinary thin tisanes, which, for most persons, is quite distinguishable from champagne. It is cheap and excellent, and produces the best medical results of the best champagne. It is very little known, and, as the supply is always necessarily limited, it is fortu-nate that there is no large demand for it, which could be only met in a spurious way. Of all the tisanes that have been invented the champagne tisane is certainly the pleasantest. The tisage is formed in the following way:-It is well known that there is a disengagement of the sediment in champagne, according to Madame Clicquot's invention. The space occupied by the fluid displaced is filled up by the queur necessary in the composition of al champagne. It is, however, necessary to remove some amount of wine in addition to the sediment in order to form room for the liqueur, and therefore a small quantity of champagne is poured off from each bottle— which may be bottles of the best possible wines-into other bottles which, in their turn, receive some of the liqueur, and become the tisane. Thus a bottle of tisane or champagne really consists of a mixture of different kinds of champague, carrying the champague theory of mixture to the furthest point. It is wanting in distinctive bouquet, and in some degree in carbonic acid gas, and can claim no nameand in these wines it is the name that often costs most-but it is the most wholesome and genuine kind of champagne that can be sold cheap. It is, in point of fact, much more wholesome than the best champagnes. It is a very common thing in Rueims persons when they feel that should say that they require some champagne tisane, which speedly sets them right. It seems to us the chespest and best wine of a champagne kind that can be procured. It is very rare in this country, as indeed only a moderate amount is obtained in the different houses of champagne, I only know it through M. Lafittan, of Jermyn street, the London agent of Messrs. Koch of Avize, eminent growers of the dry wines. I have to thank M. Lafittan for the information and insight which he has given me generally into the subject.

The best dry wines of champagne, especially of famous vintages, such as 1855 and as the present year will certainly be, will command that price which the best of things will always get. But a pleasant wine, and a wine preëminently wholesome, is to be obtained at a much lower rate. There is one other wine which should be mentioned as a eneap equivalent for champagne: this is the Neufchatel champagne, the loss of a case of which forms the basis of Mr. Dickens' and Mr. Collins' powerful story "No Thoroughfare," and, for most persons, first made known the existence of the Neufchatel champagne.

A Perplexed Physician.

A Troy paper tells a good story of a physician in good practice in that city, who was attending patient suffering from gangrene, for which terrible affliction he prescribed turpentine After taking it for a few days the patient though the reniedy about as bad as the disease, and expostulated with the doctor upon being compelled to swallow so nauscating a medicine. He was then told to procure some capsules at a drug store, and take the potion in them. Toe man obtained the capsules, which are made in two parts so as to enable the patient to insert the medicine and unite the sections again, but supposed that they had been prepared at the druggist's, and of course awallowed them without the least particle of medicine in them. Strange to say, he began to mend rapidly. The physician was in ecstacles, and making careful notes of the case, prepared an extended article on the use of turpentine in gaugrene for the Medico-Chirurgical Review, One day the doctor called, and commenting upon the virtues of the alce resinous substance in the presence of the patient's wife, she picked up one of the little capsules, and examining it, was surprised to observe that it separated into two parts, "Certainly," said the doctor; "why, haven't you opened them before so as to put the turpentine in?" he inquired, with evident anxiety, "No," said the wife, "my husband took them just as they came from the drug store." A flood of light burst upon the mental vision of our Esculapism disciple, who thereupon retreated from the house as fast as his legs could carry him. It is barely necessary to say that the article in relation to the use of turpentine will not appear in the Review. not appear in the Review.

Whittier's New Poems.

A new volume of poems by Whittier, entitled "Among the Hills," is to be published in a lew weeks. The principal poem is a domest o story, the scene of which is laid among the hills of New Hampshire. The following extracts will give some idea of the poem:-A farmer's son,

Proud of field-lore and harvest-craft, and feeling All their fine possibilities, how rich And restful even poverty and toil Become when beauty, harmony, and love Sit at their humble hearth as augels sat At evening in the patriarch's tent, when man Makes labor noble, and his farmer's frock The symbol of a Christian chivalry, Tender and just, and generous to her Who clothes with grace all duty; still, I know Too well the picture has another side: How wearily the grind of toll goes on, Where love is wanting, how the eye and ear And heart are starved amidst the plentitude Of nature, and how hard and colorless Is life without an atmosphere. I look Across the lapse of half a century, And call to mind old homesteans, where no flower

Told that the spring had come, but evil weeds, Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock in the place Of the sweet doorway greeting of the rose And honeysuckle, where the house walls

seemed Blistering in sun, without tree or vine To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves Across the curtainless windows from whose

Fluttered the signal rags of shiftlessness; Within, the cluttered kitchen floor, unwashed (Broom-clean, I think they called it); the best

Stifling with cellar damp, shut from the air In hot midsummer, bookless, pictureless Save the inevitable sampler hung Over the fireplace, or a mourning-piece, A green-haired woman, peony-cheeked, beneath

Impossible willows: the wide-throated hearth Bristling with faded pine-boughs half conceal-The piled-up rubbish at the chimney's back;

And, in sad keeping with all things about them. Shrill, querulous women, sour and sullen men,

Untidy, loveless, old before their time, With scarce a human interest save their own Monotonous round of small economies, Or the poor scandal of the neighborhood; Blind to the beauty everywhere revealed, Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet; For them the song-sparrow and the bobolink Sang not, nor winds made music in the leaves; For them in vain October's holocaust Burned, gold and crimson, over all the hills, The sacramental mystery of the woods. Church-goers, fearful of the unseen Powers, But grumbling over pulpit-tax and pew-rent, Saving, as shrewd economists, their souls And winter pork with the least possible outlay Of salt and sanctity; in daily life Showing as little actual comprehension Of Christian character and love and duty, As if the sermon on the mount had been Outdated like a last year's almanac: Rich in broad woodlands and in half-tilled fields. And yet so pinched and bare and comfortless. The veriest straggler limping in his rounds, The sun and air his sole inheritance, Laughed at a poverty that paid its taxes, And hugged its rags in self-complacency! Not such should be the homsteads of a land Where whose wisely wills and acts may dwell

With beauty, art, taste, culture, books, to make His hour of leisure richer than a life Of fourscore to the barons of old time, Onr yeoman should be equal to his home Set in the fair green valleys, purple walled, A man to match his mountains, not to creen Dwarfed and abased below them. I would fain

As king and lawgiver, in broad-acred state,

In this light way (of which I must needs twn, With the knife-grinder of whom Canning sings, "Story, God bless you! I have none to tell

you !"')
Invite the eye to see and heart to feel The beauty and the joy within their reach-Home, and home loves, and the beautitudes Of nature free to all. Haply in years That wait to take the places of our own, Heard where some breezy balcony looks down On happy homes, or where the lake in the

Sleeps dreaming of the mountains, fair as Ruth, In the old Hebrew pastoral, at the feet Of Boaz, even this simple lay of mine May seem the burden of a prophecy, Finding its late fulfilment in a change Slow as the oak's growth, lifting manhood up Through broader culture, finer manners, love, And reverence, to the level of the hills.

The germ of this poem originally appeared in the January (1868) number of the Atlantic Monthly, where it was entitled "The Idyl of Beaucheap Water." It has been enlarged, however, to twice its original size. It now contains such lines as these:--

The early crickets sang; the stream Plashed through my friend's narration: Her rustic patois of the hills Lost in my free translation.

Through Sandwich notch the west wing sang Good morrow to the cotter; And once again Checorua's horn Of shadow pierced the water.

Above his broad lake Ossipee, Once more the sunshine wearing, Stooped, tracing on that silver shield His grim armorial bearing.

Clear drawn against the hard blue sky The peaks had winter's keenness: And, close on autumn's frost, the vales Had more than June's fresh greenness.

Again the sodden forest floors With golden lights were checkered, Once more rejoicing leaves in wind And sunshine danced and flickered.

It was as if the summer's late Atoning for its sadness Had borrowed every season's charm To end its days in gladness. The heroine is thus described:-

Her presence lends its warmth and health To all who come before it, If woman lost us Eden, such As she alone restore it.

For larger life and wiser aims The farmer is her debtor, Who holds to his another's heart Must needs be worse or better. Through her his civio service shows

A purer-toned ambition; No double consciousness divides The man and politician. In party's doubtful ways he trusts

Her instincts to determine:

At the loud polls the thought of her Recalls Christ's Mountain Sermon. And if the husband or the wife In home's strong light discovers Such slight defaults as failed to meet The blinded eyes of lovers,

Why need we care to ask? who dreams Without their thorns of roses, Or wonders that the truest steel The readlest spark discloses ?

For still in mutual sufferance lies The secret of true living; Love scarce is love that never knows The sweetness of forgiving.

In addition to the main poem there are ten others, from which we quote the following lines:-

Talk not to me of woman's sphere, Nor point with scripture texts a sneer, Nor wrong the manliest saint of all By doubt, if he were here, that Paul Would own the heroines who have lent Grace to truth's stern arbitrament, Foregone the praise to woman sweet, And cast their crowns at Duty's feet; Like her, who by her strong appeal Made Fashion weep and Mammon feel, Who, earliest summoned to withstand The color-madness of the land, Counted her life-long losses gain. And made her own her sister's pain; Or her, who in her greenwood shade, Heard the sharp call that Freedom made, And, answering, struck from Sappho's lyre Of love the Tyriman carmen's fire: Or that young girl-Domrewy's maid Revived a nobler cause to aid-Shaking from warning finger tips The doom of her apocalypse, Or her, who world-wide entrance gave To the log-cabin of the slave, Made all his want and sorrow known, And all earth's languages his own.

The Iron Works of Chicago. Fifteen Thousand Men Employed-A Business of \$25,000,000 a Year. The Chicago Times publishes a very long and elaborate descriptive article showing the extent of the iron business, and giving the name and size of, and the amount of capital and labor employed, and work turned out by, each of the foundries and workshops in that city. From this article the following interest-

ing facts and figures are taken:-The iron interest of Chicago employs fifteen thousand men, to whom is paid the yearly sum of \$12,000,000 for their labor; \$15,-000,000 is invested in the manufacture of iron, which does a business of about \$25,000,000 per annum. The number of iron establishments in the city amounts to one hundred, which are engaged in the manufacture of axes, boilers, outlery, dirks, derricks, engines, edge-tools, farm implements, gauges, gearing, hoes, horse nails, iron joints, keys, lathes, lightning rods, mining machinery, mowers, mouldings, needles, nails, ordnavce plate and pig iron, picks, plough points, quadrants, ranges, stoves, shovels, tacks, tanks, utensils

of all kinds, size, and value.

"The 'Eagle Works' are situated in the west side of the city, and their different buildings occupy different sites on five streets-370 feet on Clinton street, 150 feet on Madison street, 300 on Washington street, 168 on West Water, and 210 on Canal street. The principal articles manufactured in these works are engines, boilers, flouring-mills, gang-mills, circular saw-mills, stamp-mills, ore and rock crushers, and general running machinery. This establishment employs in the neighborhood of one thousand men, whose annual pay-roll exceeds \$300,000. The estimated value of the property, including machinery and buildings, is \$500,000.

"The 'Northwestern Manufacturing Company's Works' are run upon the co-operative system, and, with a capital of \$450,000, employ 375 men, and do a business of about \$700,000 per annum. This establishment has also a branch called the 'Northwestern Pipe Works,' which has a capital of \$50,000, and employs 35 men. "The Barnum and Bichardson Manufactur-

ing Company' make eastings and car-wheels. Their works cover more than an acre of ground. They employ 75 men, have a capital of \$150,000, and do an average yearly business of \$400,000.

"'McCormick's Reaper and Mower Works' s perhaps the most interesting manufacturing establishment in Chicago.

"The buildings cover an area of 400 by 500 feet, in the business centre of the city. The business began here in 1846, twenty-two years ago, and since that time 100 000 harvesting machines have been manufactured in those works. Fifteen years ago 1000 machines per annum were considered a big undertaking, and predictions were then made that at that rate the country would soon be over-supplied. But now 10,000 machines per year do not begin to supply the demand, which is greatly increasing, and now already overmatches the capacity of the works. Five hundred men are constantly employed.

"Each machine contains not less than 1000 separate pieces of wood, iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, and zine, making the enormous number of 10,000,000 pieces, which have to be made, counted, assorted, inspected, classified, packed, and shipped in one year's business. "The following is the amount of raw material worked up in this establishment during the year:-Lumber, 25,000,000 feet; pig iron, 3000 tons; bar iron 1500 tons; paints, 100,000 pounds; oils, 5000 gallons; zinc, 125,000 pounds; steel and other metals, 150,000 pounds, and 2000 tons of coal. Th item of scrap lumber, the cuttings left after sawing out the peculiar shaped pieces needed in a harvesting machine, amounts to nearly 500.0t0 feet of lumber per annum, which provide about all the fuel necessary to make steam for the works. Everything in this establishment is done by machinery, whether of wood or iron. In the blacksmith shops, the bar iron, of large and small sizes, from five and a half to four and a half inches round? is cut up by inches like so many pipe-stems. Even the forges are supplied with a steaty blast of air from a large fan driven by steam. The machine shops contain one hundred lathes, drills, boring, key-seat cutting, screwcutting, and planing machines, worked by an almost endless arrangement of belts and pulleys. In the sickle shop of this establishment is an ingenious machine for cutting the teeth in the sickle edge, which does the work of two or three men, and much more accu-

"The machine shops of the Illinois Central Railway are also in Chicago. They employ 800 men in their establishment, whose monthly pay amounts to \$60,000. Their entire works, including their car-shops in the south end of the city, cover about sixteen acres of ground. The cost of construction of the machine shops alone amounts to \$150,000. The road has 4000 cars and 168 locomotives. They have on the stocks, nearly finished, four of the largest engines ever built in the West, each one weighing about thirty-one tons. The amount of raw material these works have on hand is valued at \$300,000. They use up 2200 tons of coal per annum, principally Lehigh and Lili-

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASON PEICES.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight line will be ten cents per 100 ibs, for heavy good cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gal liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and day. Goods received at all times on covered All goods forwarded by New York agent charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

Offices, G, Dale, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY.
Or to O'DUNNALL & FAULK, Agent No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadel NEW EXPRESS LINE TO A andria, Georgetown, and Wanti D. L., via Chesapeake and Delaware canal will nections at Atexandria from the most director, inchourg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, and the South as the Company of the Company o

and the Southwest, Steamers leave regularly every Saturday a from the first wharf a are Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & C No. 14 North and South Wns J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown. M. ELDRIDGE & Co. Agents at Alexandri ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK
DRIAWARE AND RARITAN CANPACT
THE STAM BUAT COMPANY.
The Steam Properiers of this line leave D
from first wharf below Market street.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of
York. North, hast, and West, free of comminste
Preights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Age
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Age
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, Corner of South, New

PHILADELPHIA, RIGHM AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LITTLE TO SOUTH AND WEST.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF ABOVE MAP THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECT

to all points in North and South Carolina, vi scard Air Line Ratirosa, connecting at Portas and to Lynchourg, Va., Tennessee, and the Wo Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmon Freignt HANDLED BUT ONCE, and take IOWER BATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE, The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this commend it to the judic as the most desirable diom for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for communation, drayage, or any exor transfer. smahips insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

Freight received daily.

William P. CLYDE & CO.

No. 14 North and bouth WHARY

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and T, P. CROWELL & CO., Agenta at Norfolk.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TI LOWIN FURKEST leaves ARCH Street What Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bey Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Roboins' What White Hill. Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Tren Saturday, Nov.28, 10 A.M. Saturday, Nov.28, 2 Monday, 20, 42 M. Monday, 20, 42 M. Monday, 20, 4 Wed'day, 2, 154 F.M. Wed'day, 2, 2 do 3 hursday, 3, 7 Friday, 4, 25, 1.M. Friday, 4, 8 Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intern

OPPOSITION TO THE OBINED RAILROAD AND RE Bleamer JOHN SYLVESTER WIII make cursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), to g at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving A reet wharf at 945 A. M. and 330 P. M. retur ave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 to P. M. Light freights taken.

L, W. BURN FOR WILMINGTON, CHEST AND RECOK.

FARE 10 CTS,

The Steamer S. M. Fall Ton leaves Chesunt S Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 650 A Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTS
Transportation Company Deep
a u Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Ba
Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving da
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern

Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken on accommod lerms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.
112 No. 182 S. DELAWARE Aven

GOVERNMENT SALES. GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIO

OVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATION ARMORY.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF TUNITED STATES, the following CONDEME ORDNANCE STORES will be onered at public tich, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIE Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1848. For cick, Marinery, Scraps Etc., Old Grods, National States, Accountements.

Parts of Artillery Bits.
Accountements.
Parts of Arms, various models.
Old Tools,
Beisx
Old Tools,
Beisx
Old Tools,
Cast, Causalogues giving ouadiet, etc., have already being considered.

Cast.
Chialogues giving quantity, etc., have already b
furnished. Parties who have not received them
be supplied by applying to the Commanding Office
J. B. McCLNNESS.
21 20 fmwet Brevet M. jor Commandin